

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

L. M. GRIST'S SONS, Publishers.

A Family Newspaper: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural and Commercial Interests of the People.

TERMS—\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1921.

NO. 94

VIEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

"We have on quite a building boom at Great Falls," said Chief of Police J. Cal Steel of that place and formerly of Yorkville who was in Yorkville this week attending court. "Something like sixteen store buildings are now under construction at Great Falls." Chief Steel went on to say, "and I understand the mill management there is making arrangements to build some thirty or more dwelling houses. We don't know anything about hard times at Great Falls."

Turkeys.

"Apropos of Thanksgiving Gray Moore, well known young farmer of Bethesda township was talking about turkeys the other day. 'Turkeys,' he said, 'are much more trouble to raise than chickens and therefore they command a higher price. In the first place, they lay their eggs in very secluded spots and one loses much time in finding the nests. Then when they go to setting they must be watched very carefully. The mother turkey with her young ranges very extensively and in nine cases out of ten are likely to become the victims of some neighbor's dog. It is rarely the case that one raises half the turkeys that are hatched. That's why they bring higher prices per pound than chickens and that is why I for one don't care to be bothered about raising them.'"

She Put on the Fan.

Negro woman about as black as the ace of spades and possessed of a voice equal to the loudest horn that almost any automobile dealer sells, was testifying in a case in the court of general sessions for York county growing out of a shooting scrape.

"And when the shooting began what became of you?" Solicitor Henry asked. The negro woman looked at the veteran prosecutor in some wonder and amazement and then she repeated:

"Whar wuz ah?"

"Yes, where were you?" queried the solicitor.

"Ah was puttin' on de fan," returned the colored woman.

"What do you mean—putting on the fan?" came the inquiry.

"Boss," explained the woman, "ah means dat ah wuz gittin' away fum where de shootin' wuz happening so fast dat de wind jest nachurly fanned me as ah proceeded on mah way. Dat's whar ah means by puttin' on de fan."

More About Phillips.

Young Jim Page, son of Jas. A. Page of Clover, who is assistant manager of the football team of Erskine College, wants the world to know about his friend "Dody" Phillips who deserves a place on any old American football team that might be picked. Jim writes Views and Interviews from Erskine:

"While 'Dody' was a Babe Ruth around Yorkville this last summer he's even better on the foot ball field than on the baseball diamond. Phillips has crossed every goal in the state, something that Furman, the state champions can not boast of. Clemson holding them to a 0-0 score. Furman beat us 12-7 the first of the season but that was before Erskine opened up and only fifteen men had reported for practice. Carolina beat us a week later 12-7. If the referee had been on his job Erskine would have won 7-6. Sol Metzger admitting it himself. Since then Phillips and Erskine have won from every team in the state. If Phillips plays for Yorkville next summer and plays as good at baseball as he has at foot ball there will be no team in South Carolina that can beat Yorkville. I hope Yorkville and Clover can get him again."

Big Saving In Small Things.

"One thing I have noticed is that whether there is money in raising wheat, corn and oats or not, if a man has wheat, corn and oats he can make pretty near raising a crop of cotton with but little outside help. Also I have noticed that if a man wants to raise a crop and has not got those things, he has got to buy them, and whether he buys them for cash or on credit, he has to pay for them with money. So taken altogether, it seems to me that somehow or another corn, wheat or oats must be something of a money crop."

So said M. L. Ford, the noted philosopher of Clover, to Views and Interviews the other day. Mr. Ford does not pretend to be a farmer; but he owns several farms and all of them yield more or less income, mainly through his management. He does not pretend to know a great deal about business; but somehow he is always able to pay his way and nobody ever catches him in debt. He does not pretend to be especially bright in financial matters; but usually his investments seem to yield a profit. He is not wasteful or extravagant; but nevertheless he has what he wants, and generally he happens to want things that are good.

"It does not take a great deal more trouble to work two rows of potatoes than it does one and while you are doing it you can put in a row or two of

tomatoes, some corn, some pinders and different other kinds of vegetables, and you can cultivate them with mighty little work. It don't mean much, maybe; but more than once I have sat down to a good meal for my family and entertained myself with estimating the very small cost of it compared with what it would have been if I had bought it all from somebody else. There are those who say there is no money in raising these things; but it seems to me that if I had not had a garden I would have paid out a good deal more than I have paid out."

Acety is For Prohibition.

Acety Wright, big fat negro with a sunshine smile and gleaming white teeth and all of that let the world know through the court of general sessions Tuesday that he is a strict prohibitionist now.

Wright was a witness in a negro cutting scrape and the testimony developed that one negro who cut another had told his victim that he was going to have plenty of liquor at a supper to be held at Wright's house.

The solicitor tried to learn something about the liquor from Wright who denied that any liquor was at his place on the specified occasion.

"Mistah Solicitor," he said, "ah ain't had a drop o' liquor in three years—not a drop."

"Now ah uster drink right smart," he went on to explain voluntarily; "but alright when yo' all got mah man what ah got mah liquor fum."

"Does yo disremember ole man John Woods whut lived ova next to Hickory Grove and whay dey called de daddy rabbit ob de moonshiners over next to Hickory Grove?"

Solicitor Henry remembered Woods and remembered that he was convicted in United States court.

"Well suh," said Acety, "when dey got in behind ole man Woods and fixed him mah so'ce ob supply was gone an ah ain't had no liquor since—not a drop."

Fighting the Weevil.

"I am not clear in my own mind as to whether it is best to try to do anything to encourage the planting of cotton next year," said Mr. M. L. Carroll, of Carroll Bros., Yorkville, to Views and Interviews yesterday; "but here is a letter that is quite interesting, to say the least of it, and if you care to print it for what it is worth, all right." Views and Interviews is decidedly of opinion that boll weevil, or no boll weevil, the farmers of this section should not try to grow cotton except as a surplus over necessary food crops; but as Mr. Carroll says, the letter, which is from R. S. Pattillo, manager of the Milledgeville, Ga., oil mills, is interesting, and here it is:

"Gentlemen: Replying to yours of the 17th instant. The cotton crop in six or eight counties around us the past season has been a complete failure. Our county under normal conditions, has made from 12,000 to 15,000 bales. This year the crop will amount to only a little more than 600 bales; but as I have said, one man with 25 acres, raised 22 of these bales.

"The farmers all say it costs too much in cash and trouble to do what this man did. However, the same man says he is satisfied and will plant again with confidence that he can succeed under weevil conditions. His plan is about five acres to the row. Prepared the soil well, fertilized highly with acid and cotton seed meal. Planted the early variety of seed (Wannamaker's early improved) and worked fast. As soon as the cotton had enough leaves and as the weevil appeared, before the squares began to form, he dusted the plants with the best grade of 'calcium arsenate' sprinkling well both buds and leaves. This dusting was repeated before the appearance of any squares, and he claims that all adult weevils were killed by the poison. The crop was made before August 1 and I know that the 22,500-pound bales were picked and ginned from the 25 acres before September 15. At a farmers' meeting at which I was present, he stated that according to his calculations the crop cost him an average of six dollars per acre more than under ordinary conditions. The name of the party to whom I refer is R. S. Vinson, Milledgeville, Ga., and for further first hand information, you might write him."

What a Man Owe to His City.

What does a business man owe to the city in which his business is located besides the payment of taxes? Nothing some close-fisted and tight-lipped business man will say.

But they are not the kind of business men who make the biggest success, nor are they the kind of business men who get the most out of life.

The business men who make the biggest successes and who get the most out of life are the kind who believe they owe something more to the city in which their business is located than the paying of taxes, who believe they owe it what they can contribute of active aid in solving the problems that confront it, social, political or commercial.

Fortunately for the cities of this country there are many able business men who, disregarding the advice of the kind of business men who say that it may cause them to lose some trade if they take sides in a city's affairs, are devoting considerable of their time and their talent to doing something for the general good of their city.

And the number of such business men is growing. Lawrence Telegram

GRAND JURY'S REPORT

County Guardians Make Interesting Return to the Court

DISCHARGED TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Superintendent of County Home Commended for Excellent Showing—More Correspondence Regarding Stand Pipe—Repairs Recommended for County Jail—Roads and Bridges. The Grand Jury of York county began to submit to his Honor, the Presiding Judge of the court of general sessions of November, 1921, term, the following as our final report for the year:

"That we have passed on all bills presented to us by the solicitor.

Reports of the various committees appointed by the foreman to make personal investigations as to the condition and management of county property and offices, are hereto attached.

A report from the supervisor to the grand jury on magistrates' dockets and railroad crossings, has been submitted, according to law and said report has been filed in the office of the clerk of court.

We attach letter from John R. Hart, attorney for town of York, in which it is stated that the town of York does not concede that the standpipe at the rear of the county courthouse is unsafe, and does not concede that the same may be ordered by county officials to be removed, unless it be established by examination of competent persons that the said standpipe is unsafe. We recommend that the supervisor and the county attorney continue to handle this matter as requested in former grand jury reports and submit their findings and recommendations to the next grand jury.

We thank his Honor, the Presiding Judge, the Solicitor, and all the court officials for instructions given and courtesies extended during the term of court.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. J. Henry, Foreman.

Letter of Attorney Hart.

York, S. C., Sept. 27th, 1921. Mr. Hugh G. Brown, Supervisor, York County, York, S. C.

Dear Sir:—In reference to the grand jury's report of York county, at July and September terms, calling attention to the standpipe belonging to the town, in which the grand jury states that 'on account of its age, it is a menace to the hundreds of persons who are compelled to attend court,' etc., and recommending that proceedings be instituted to have the standpipe removed:

I am instructed by the commissioners of public works to ask that the grand jury place the town in possession of the facts upon which it bases its report that the standpipe is unsafe, and to ask that if the standpipe has been examined by any person competent to say whether it is safe or unsafe, that the town be given a copy of such reports.

I am further requested to say that the town does not concede that the standpipe is unsafe, and of course does not concede that the same may be ordered to be removed unless it be established by examination by competent persons that the standpipe is unsafe.

I would thank you to let me have a reply at your earliest convenience, giving me the information asked for, if you are in possession of such reports and examination, etc.

Yours very truly,

John R. Hart, Attorney for Town of York.

Report of Committee on Public Schools. Your committee on schools begs leave to submit their final report.

Generally speaking, we find the grounds, building and equipment in good condition. A number of the buildings have been painted and otherwise improved during the year.

The attendance is much larger than ever before at this season of the year. We recommend that more attention be given the general sanitary conditions surrounding the schools and that buildings be painted regularly as a protection from the weather and for other reasons.

We commend the efforts being made to stamp out adult illiteracy in the county and recommend that this work be pushed with all possible diligence.

T. W. Wilkerson, A. P. Phlox, C. S. Moorhead, Committee.

Report of Chaining Committee.

The Chaining committee begs leave to submit the following as its final report:

Your committee visited the chaining gang on August 19th last and found the stockade clean and sanitary, but badly in need of more room and better ventilation.

The prisoners' kitchen shack should be properly screened.

The equipment, consisting of wagons, picks, shovels, etc., was all in good working condition.

J. E. Byers, M. W. Boyd, Com.

Report of Committee on County Home. Your committee visited the County Home on November 14th, 1921, and found as inmates of this home twelve white persons and thirteen colored. All of the inmates are well cared for, and the buildings and surroundings are

kept in good condition. Some plastering has fallen off in some of the buildings, and this should be repaired.

On the farm we found that the superintendent has nine hogs, eight cows, four head of work stock, about eight hundred bushels of corn, and a quantity of peas, turnips and sweet potatoes. There is also on hands twelve bales of cotton.

We are informed that during previous years, corn and oats have been turned over from the farm to the chaining gang, and that the cotton raised on the farm has been sold, and goes into the general county fund. We think that the County Home should be credited with all corn, oats and cotton sold, and the funds derived therefrom should be placed back to the County Home's credit. It is only in this way that a clear understanding can be had of the cost of maintaining the home over and above the produce raised on the farm and sold.

We commend the superintendent, Mr. Boyd, for the excellent manner in which he is maintaining the home and his care of the inmates.

J. G. Walker, A. E. Burns, L. G. Goley, Com.

Report of Committee on Courthouse and Jail.

This committee visited the county jail and found eleven inmates, all well taken care of. The food supplied the prisoners is above the average for county jails throughout the state; three meals are served each day.

Since last year the outer doorway has been cemented, which improves very much the general appearance of the building.

We recommend that the outside of the sash, window frames and wood boxing be painted, to prevent deterioration, which has already set in.

The roof shows some signs of slight leaks and we would suggest that the supervisor examine same and if found necessary repair and repaint same.

We find the courthouse property is being taken care of fairly well. We recommend, however, that the lower floors, not generally used, and glass be given a thorough cleaning, also some of the plumbing fixtures. We suggest that the custodian look after this.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. Plaxco, J. P. Williams, C. J. Henry, Committee.

Report of Committee on Roads.

Fort Mill Township.—Roads in excellent condition; bridges good. Except two, No. 1 near home of J. L. Kimbrell across branch. This bridge is about 20 feet in length and one end drops off of abutment some two or three feet below surface of road bridge. No. 2, on road leading out from Fort Mill, in the thickly settled Fort Mill community. This bridge is over 100 feet in length and is known as the Lower Steele Creek bridge. It is in a dangerous condition and the only way in which it can be properly fixed is to build a new bridge at that point.

Bethel Township.—The short county roads very good. Main roads excellent. Some of the small bridges on several of the roads have bad holes in floors. On road leading from Clay Hill to Mr. S. S. Glenn, near home of Mr. E. C. Bigger, and crossing Crowder's creek, the bridge is very unsafe. This bridge is more than 100 feet in length and one-third of it should be made new, and the balance repaired.

This is a main road to public mill, and in the point section.

Catawba Township.—Roads in this township are in fine condition. The bridges are generally good, though there are some holes on small bridges on several of the roads.

(Signed) A. C. Sutton.

Bethesda Township.—Several small bridges on different roads have bad holes in the floors. The bridge across Whit Cat creek, on McEdden road, leading out from Rock Hill to Bethesda school near home of R. Lee Falls, is in need of repairs. The bridge is about 75 feet in length and has no side railings. There are bad holes in the floor and generally the bridge looks unsafe.

The short county roads are in very good condition and the main roads are excellent.

This is just as I found the roads and bridges in this township.

York Township.—The roads in this township are in good condition, and the bridges are very good. Some lumber is on the ground at Sutton's Spring to build a very much needed bridge across the creek at that point.

This is just as I found the roads and bridges in this township.

(Signed) J. R. Merritt.

Broad River.—The road from Hickory Grove to the river is good; road from Hickory Grove toward Lockhart in good condition; road from Wilkerson's gin in very good shape. Two bridges between Wilkerson and Howell need repairing. Road from Smart's to Hicktown, fairly good; road from Hicktown to Bullock's Creek, good; road from Sharon to Zion, fairly good; road from Sharon to York township, needs some work. There is need of a bridge across the creek at the McEl-

(Continued on Page Two)

RICE TO GRAND JURY

Deplores Increasing Number of Homicides in South Carolina.

BLAMES JURORS FOR THE CONDITION

State Is Notorious for Failure to Convict Murderers—Tells of Cases Where Murderers Who Shot Victims in the Back Escaped—Judge Says Man Who Escapes With One Murder Will Kill Again—Asks Aid of Grand Jurors in Teaching Regard for Oath.

Deplores the ever increasing number of homicides in South Carolina and laying the blame at the door of petit juries who fail to convict, Judge Hayne F. Rice made a powerful appeal to the York county grand jury to return to their respective homes determined to use their influence with their neighbors who from time to time are members of petit juries, in seeking to show them their duty to convict man-slayers, before he dismissed the grand jury Tuesday afternoon. It was a heart to heart talk that the judge had with the grand jury—a talk similar to one that he said he has made to every grand jury he has had the pleasure of addressing in South Carolina this year.

"Gentlemen," said he, "this ever increasing number of homicides in South Carolina is a matter that has caused me much concern. Rarely ever does the South Carolina man who commits murder pay the penalty that the law provides. I have noticed that if one who commits a murder is allowed to go free he will in most cases commit another murder at some time or other in his life. This thing has worried me no little ever since I have been on the bench. When a man kills another with malice in his heart and is allowed to go free, some other man is going to meet death at his hands."

State Is Notorious.

"So long as we allow this thing to go on so long will South Carolina have the name of being the worst state in the Union in the number of diabolical homicides. It has been charged that a man can be brought up for stealing a horse or a cow or a hog and be convicted, but if he is charged with murder he will go free. There is much truth in that charge.

"I have tried three cases that I recall just now where men were killed by being shot in the back. The murderers came into court and pleaded self-defense—the only defense that they could make. They got away with it because in a case where the murder is cold blooded and brutal the only defense is self defense. They were acquitted because the juries that tried them had a very low conception of their duty.

"You have heard it said, and so have I, that there is no justice in the courthouse. If it is true whose fault is it but that of the petit jury that tries the case? This thing of turning loose men who are guilty of dastardly murders is bound to react.

"Petit juries," continued Judge Rice, "seem to think that they have a right to do as they please with a case, regardless of the law and the evidence, and in my opinion it is this feeling on the part of petit juries that is responsible for the ever increasing number of homicides.

Punishment Reduces Crime.

"I have heard people say that punishment doesn't reduce crime. To my mind such a statement is nonsense. To the average man life is dearer than anything else. If a man knows that he will pay with his own life for the killing of his fellowman he will think a long time before he kills.

"There have been too many miscarriages of justice in South Carolina. This state has a reputation throughout the Union for failure to convict murderers. Until petit juries get a higher conception of their duty—until they learn that they are to be governed in their verdicts purely by the law and the evidence and without fear or favor, this unsavory reputation that the state has in regard to murder is going to increase instead of decrease.

"I would impress upon you members of the county's grand jury of inquest to discuss this matter of homicides with your friends and neighbors. I would have you to impress upon them the importance of doing their duty in murder cases and in striving to teach them to regard as holy and sacred the oath that they take to try cases solely upon the law and the evidence.

No Fault of Solicitors.

"I am convinced that scarcity of convictions is not the fault of the solicitors of the state. We have in this state solicitors who are the equal in ability and energy of the public prosecutors of any other state. Too often have I seen these solicitors make out clear cases of murder only to have the murderers walk out of the courthouse free men by verdict of a jury of twelve.

"I would like to talk to you gentlemen of the grand jury longer," said Judge Rice in conclusion; "but I know that you are tired and that you are anxious to return to your respective homes. There are other matters within the county that I would like to discuss with you; but I shall not do so now. However, I could not dismiss you without calling to your attention the ever increasing murder record of your state and mine, and without asking your aid in trying to impress upon petit juries in your respective sections the importance of high regard for their oaths and a higher conception of their

duty and responsibility concerning homicides."

TURBULENT SENATORS

Williams and Watson Run Close to a Fist Fight.

Charges by Senator Watson, of Georgia, that Henry Ford "robbed the government" during the war precipitated red-hot debate in the senate Monday and threatened at one time to lead to fistuffs, according to the Washington Herald.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, undertook to defend Mr. Ford. He recalled the days when, he said, the senator from Georgia was "running with Henry Ford against the country and in the interest of people with the common enemy."

"The senator knows that is not true," shouted Senator Watson, leaping to his feet and advancing in Senator Williams' direction.

"What's not true?" demanded Senator Williams.

"That I ever ran with Mr. Ford against my country," replied Senator Watson.

"Well, I'll take back what I said about Mr. Ford," snarled Senator Williams, "but I say that the senator from Georgia was running a newspaper in which he urged the people of Georgia to resist the draft law and other activities during the war."

Physical Violence Averted.

With half a dozen senators clamoring for order, Senator Watson rose again and cried:

"The senator knows that what he says is not true."

The presiding officer, rapping vigorously for order, succeeded in restoring quiet, and Senator Williams disappeared into the Democratic cloak room. Senator Heflin, of Alabama, gained recognition and physical violence was averted.

The outbreak came during the debate on the question of allowing Truman H. Newberry to retain his seat as senator from Michigan. Henry Ford has been contesting Mr. Newberry's right to the seat, and Senator Watson took occasion to pay his respects to the Detroit automobile manufacturer. He declared that the war department records "show that Henry Ford robbed the government."

Attacks Ford's Son.

Senator Watson said it was stated that Mr. Ford contributed \$50,000 to Woodrow Wilson's campaign fund in 1916, at the personal request of Joseph P. Tumulty.

"Did that liberal gift have anything to do with keeping Henry Ford's son out of the army when so many hundreds of thousands of other men's sons were in the army. Thousands of them fighting, suffering, dying in Flanders and in France, while Edsel Ford was continuing to make his Lizzies to run against golden chariots?" asked Senator Watson.

"What else did Henry Ford get out of Wilson's honest and patriotic administration? It was reported that he got \$14,000,000 for the construction of Eagle boats which were either useless or not constructed, and when the fact was brought home to Henry Ford, he said he was going to return the money to Uncle Sam. I was anxious to have a front seat and see Henry do that, but he has not done it."

Says Huge Sums Were Given.

"Let us come to something more specific, proven by the records of the war department. The Ford Motor Company, according to the war department, received from Wilson's administration \$249,000,000 for tools which were never delivered. I suppose Henry has them yet. He also has the money unless he has spent it on this election."

"The Ford Motor Company, for tractors: Number delivered, none. Amount paid, \$1,209,000. Where are those tractors? They might be converted into golden chariots for all I know. The Ford Motor Company for spare parts: Number delivered, none. Amount paid \$5,517,000. These facts came from the war department to representatives and they came out after the fishing trip which Mr. Ford took with President Harding. If President Harding now knows the facts, Henry Ford may not again go fishing with him."

LOVE TRAGEDY REVEALED

Most Unusual Story Comes From Switzerland.

The love tragedy of twin sisters who drew lots for death by poison became known recently in the Innsbruck court when one of them was tried for murder, relates Geneva, Switzerland dispatch. She was acquitted after she told her story.

The girls, daughters of a farmer named Goldhelm, fell in love with a former Hungarian officer, who was unable to distinguish the girls, and courted both, thinking he was always with the same sister. The officer, when he realized the situation, asked the girls to decide which should marry him.

They solved the problem by preparing a glass of water and a glass of poison. They drew lots and the loser drank and died. When the surviving sister was arrested, the officer disappeared.

—The only state in which man's rights are not equal to woman's is the state of matrimony.

—There are people who scorn wealth, and then there are people who tell the truth about it.

HUGGINS CASE POSTPONED

Mrs. Huggins and Albert Zimmerman to be Tried Next April.

INSUFFICIENT TIME FOR DEFENSE

Counsel Told Court Two Defendants Charged With Murder Are Almost Wholly Without Funds—Witnesses for Prisoners Scattered to Many Cities—State Opposed Continuance of Case on Ground That Witnesses Might Leave.

Albert Zimmerman and Mrs. Effie Huggins charged with the alleged murder of Pink Huggins, store keeper of Charlotte street, Yorkville and husband of the woman on the night of November 6, will not be tried until the April, 1922 term of the court of general sessions. Whether they will be tried then remains to be seen. On motion of Thos. F. McDow, Esq., counsel for Mrs. Huggins and W. B. Wilson, Esq., counsel for Zimmerman, Judge Rice continued the case until April, Tuesday evening.

Plea of counsel was that they had not had time to prepare a proper defense; that the defendants were poor people who had not yet been able to raise money to pay lawyer's fees and other costs; that one of the members of the counsel did not feel physically able to go into trial of such an important case at this term of court and that both members of counsel were interested in a case before the supreme court which could not be postponed.

Solicitor Henry opposed continuance on the ground that the witnesses in the case were "migratory witnesses" and that it was doubtful if they could be obtained next April whereas they were on hand at the present time and the state was ready to go to trial.

Judge Rice's Statement.

Judge Rice stated that he would grant the motion for continuance because he was sure that in the event the defendants were convicted and an appeal was taken to the supreme court that tribunal would set aside any verdict that might be rendered on the ground that the defendants had not had time to prepare a proper defense. "I shall allow a continuance on the further ground," said his honor, "that these people are poor people who should be given every opportunity to defend themselves no matter how guilty or innocent they may be. I feel sure that should we go into the case now all of our work would be for nothing."

W. B. Wilson, Esq., told the court that he had been approached for retention as counsel in the case only about ten days ago and Mr. McDow stated that he had been called in only three or four days ago to defend Mrs. Huggins.

Change of Venue Not Asked.

There was no request made for a change of venue on the ground that the defendants could not obtain a fair trial in York county for the reason that so much newspaper publicity had been given the case, as had been reported might be made. The only reference along that line was made by Mr. Wilson who stated that "public opinion is very much fixed at this time because of so much newspaper publicity but whether that publicity has been put out by the state or who I can not say."

Counsel stated that the defendants were not only almost wholly without funds, but that their relatives had showed no interest in them and had made no attempt to come to their aid. Witnesses for the defense, it was argued, are now living in several cities and towns and counsel have had no time to interview and examine them. It was stated further that Mrs